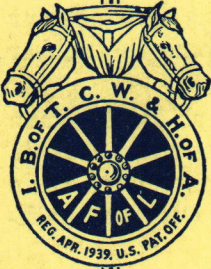


JULY, 1942

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS...CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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Rubber Can Win or Lose War

PRESIDENT TOBIN, while in Washington recently attending the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, tendered a dinner to the members of the national committee who were there from different parts of the country, putting their heads together trying to devise ways and means by which our International membership might be able to overcome the rubber shortage.

They had as their special guests Director Joseph B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation and Commissioners John L. Rogers and Otto S. Beyer. Mr. Eastman and his associates made interesting, instructive and educational addresses to our small gathering in the Washington Hotel.

He calmly went into the condition confronting our government in the great shortage of rubber, and when he got through the Teamster representatives from the different cities were much impressed and had a clearer vision of what our government is up against in this great rubber calamity that confronts the nation.

The war can be won or lost on rubber, and we have a greater shortage than the individual citizen believes or understands. President Tobin has endeavored to explain this situation from time to time.

Commissioner Rogers later visited Portland, Ore., to address the meeting of the Western Conference of Teamsters.

"Our people everywhere must try to understand that we are to be called upon to make sacrifices by giving up our employment because of the shortage of rubber." President Tobin said.

"Complaining or grumbling will bring us nothing. We must be good soldiers, like the men across the water. We must prove that we can take it. We will have, perhaps, before the end of this year, 100,000 of our members unemployed. I repeat what I have said—if you are laid off don't wait around complaining; go out and look for a job at anything you can get and fill.

"It isn't a question of picking out our employment or deciding to stay where we are. We must face this battle that confronts us as real men, real Americans, because if we lose the battle the slavery that will confront us is awful even to think about.

"We are doing all that we can in the International office and so is our national committee which is meeting frequently in Washington, trying to help in the rubber situation. I am sure that we are helping and that the situation, bad as it is, might be worse if we took the attitude of some people who are sitting around and grumbling and doing nothing."

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXXIX

JULY, 1942

Number 8

Enforce It Fairly or —

Repeal the Wagner Labor Act

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor
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THE general executive board brought the long-smouldering resentment against the biased administration of the Wagner Labor Relations Act to a showdown a few days ago at its meeting in Atlantic City.

The executive board demanded one of two things:

1. Administer the act fairly or—
2. Abolish it entirely.

The Teamster executives charged that the whole structure of the national labor relations board is polluted with prejudice against craft unionism.

A statement prepared by General Counsel Joseph A. Padway recites the background to the Wagner Act, the promises made at the time of its enactment and the way those promises have been broken by prejudiced administration.

This prejudice exists not only in the national board but it extends down through the regional boards. Unless its methods are immediately changed, the Teamsters served notice at their board meeting in Atlantic City that they would demand repeal of the national labor relations act at the next

convention of the American Federation of Labor next fall.

The text of the significant statement follows:

"The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, through its general executive board, expresses extreme dissatisfaction with the functioning and administering of the National Labor Relations Act by its national board and its regional personnel.

Supported by Teamsters

"The National Labor Relations Act was enacted for the purpose of guaranteeing the workers freedom of choice in the designation of representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining; freedom from interference by employer domination, and to make mandatory the duty upon the employer to collectively bargain with the representatives chosen by the employees.

"The International Brotherhood of Teamsters supported the enactment of the law because prohibition of employer domination and the legal duty imposed upon the employer to bargain were necessary complements to the exercise of 'self-organization' and 'freedom of choice' on the part of the employees. It is conceded that the act has to a large degree eliminated employer 'domination and interference' and has brought about employer recognition of bargaining representatives.

"However, the basic principle on which the Act rests is "freedom of choice" on the part of employees in selecting bargaining representatives. In regard to this basic principle the Act has failed—failed not because of any activities on the part of the employer, but because of a disregard of this fundamental by the board itself.

"When the act was being considered by congress, its sponsor, Senator

Wagner, appeared before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, of which organization the general president of this organization is a member, and gave positive assurance that the act did not intend to reform or change the structure of the trade union movement as constituted by the American Federation of Labor and its internationals. Senator Wagner assured the executive council that the labor board would not, under any circumstance, deny to craft unions the right to be constituted separate bargaining units and to vote as such units for the purpose of exercising freedom of choice in the selection of bargaining representatives.

Board Was Biased

"However, it was not long after the act was passed that the first members composing the board took a partisan position with respect to craft versus industrial unionism. The hearings before congress contain overwhelming proof of the bias and partisanship not only on the part of the members of the board, but of its regional personnel as well. It became manifest that if the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated internationals were to defeat a course of conduct engaged in by the board and its personnel which would inevitably destroy craft unions, the National Labor Relations Act would have to be amended and the personnel of the board completely changed.

"Amendments were sponsored by the American Federation of Labor and a change in personnel of the board was demanded. The amendments did not pass chiefly because friends of labor in congress, although acknowledging the justification of the claims of the American Federation of Labor, stated that the injustice and unfairness would be removed by a change in

personnel and that the President of the United States was disposed to make such changes.

They Are Still Prejudiced

"A complete change in the board membership has taken place. Sufficient time has elapsed to determine whether the evils complained of by the American Federation of Labor have been removed and whether the act has been administered in accordance with the definite promises of Senator Wagner.

"It is indeed unfortunate that the destructive processes which the American Federation of Labor complained against have not been abandoned by the members of the present board. The promises of Senator Wagner that the integrity of craft unions will be preserved have not been honored by the board. In numbers of important cases craft unions such as the Teamsters have had to struggle with the board and its procedure to maintain their craft integrity or to exercise the right of freedom of choice in the designation of bargaining representatives. The present board, like the members of the old board, have assumed the right to follow their own

peculiar notions of trade union structure in determining whether craft workers shall have the right to constitute a separate unit for the purpose of collective bargaining. The personnel of the regional boards has likewise shown a definite bias against craft unions, all of which tends to destroy craft unions as constituted and chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

"For the foregoing reasons the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is compelled to declare that unless the board and its regional personnel respect the rights of craft integrity as congress intended they should and as Senator Wagner promised they would, it will make official request at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor that the National Labor Relations Act be repealed. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters would rather protect its craft integrity through the well-established processes of improving the conditions of its members and those in the craft eligible to membership than to accept the mandates of a board that has departed from the basic principles of the act."

Colorado Teamsters Publish Newspaper

ANOTHER Teamster newspaper made its appearance last month when the *Colorado Teamster* appeared as the weekly publication of Joint Council No. 54 of Denver.

It is published by the Colorado Labor Advocate under the direction of an editorial board from the Joint Council comprising H. L. Woxberg, R. R. Keigley, Daniel J. Ryan, Paul Ashcraft, Frank Burk, E. H. Chistal and O. E. McGuire.

Woxberg reported that the joint council has also started a weekly radio

program over a Denver station every Friday night. It is called "America on Wheels" and will present the views of the Teamsters to the citizens of Colorado.

"The interests of the Teamsters' Union coincide with the interests of every patriotic American citizen," Woxberg said.

"If the public understands our position, we believe that the public will indorse it and that we can work together to improve the economic condition of all of us."

War Contractors Evade Taxes

— Morgenthau Cracks Down

WHILE organized labor is pouring its money into war bonds, many corporations are pouring federal money into their pockets.

But Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has launched an investigation of 1941 tax returns that will bring millions of dollars of evaded taxes, and penalties, into the national treasury to help finance the war.

During the investigation so far, Morgenthau's men have uncovered some flagrant cases of tax evasion by large companies handling government war contracts.

The general practice has been to boost expenses so as to decrease profits on which taxes must be paid. The favorite method of boosting expenses has been for the executives to boost their own salaries.

For instance, one corporation making airplane parts is owned by one man. To reduce corporation profits, he hired himself as his sales representative and pocketed a salary of \$1,656,000 in 1941. But it didn't work. Morgenthau took an extra \$1,117,000

from him in evaded corporation taxes.

Another company making equipment for airplane pilots paid \$31,104 rent in one year to the wife of the president of the company for property that cost her \$45,412. And the son and daughter of the principal stockholder, just out of school, were hired at salaries of \$7,500 each per year.

Two brothers who own another company making airplane equipment were drawing salaries of \$15,000 and \$12,000 each in 1939. But when the government gold began to roll in they raised their wages to \$72,000 and \$90,000 each per year.

These are the men who bitterly resent any attempt to limit their incomes but who favor every move to limit the income of their employees.

Secretary Morgenthau has turned over these facts to congress. In view of the fact that the nation is at war and that these corporations are sabotaging victory, congress should provide more severe penalties than merely permitting them to give back what they get caught with.

Two Oklahoma Contracts Signed

SUBSTANTIAL wage increases and improved working conditions have been obtained by Teamsters' Union No. 523 of Tulsa, Okla., in two new contracts signed with the bakery industry and the transfer and storage companies, Secretary Gordon L. Shryock announced.

The bakery contract provides a closed shop with an addition of many new members to the union.

The contract with the storage com-

panies gives drivers a minimum guarantee of \$40 per week, an increase of \$10. Loaders and warehousemen who were receiving \$24 for a 65-hour week now receive \$35 for a 48-hour week, Shryock disclosed.

Vacations with pay and a guarantee of two hours' work on call are other features of the new contract which was negotiated with the companies without any threat of tying up any operation.

The Pretty Bubble Bursts —

C. I. O. Rejects Labor Unity

THE action of the C. I. O. in refusing to meet with the committee of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of trying to form one solid labor front, is regrettable to say the least. The resolution adopted by the C. I. O. executive board and the declaration made by President Murray in substance asked for a meeting of the two general executive boards, numbering about thirty-five persons, for the purpose of discussing how labor can give greater efforts in the war, etc. That is one condition.

Teamsters for Roosevelt

The second condition intimated was that the conference would discuss the question of supporting and giving aid to all political candidates who were behind the President in his war effort.

The third was a condition which almost laid down the gauntlet beforehand. It insisted that there could be no interference with the present C. I. O. unions as constituted.

If they had said plainly, "No, we will not meet you," it would have been much more decent than the camouflaged answer they gave, which is exactly the same as a repudiation of the invitation of the American Federation of Labor to meet for the purpose of trying to find ways in which the two great bodies of labor can come into one organization.

The political requirement, of course, the Teamsters could agree with, because the Teamsters have always supported this administration, not only in its war efforts but in its other humanitarian efforts, much more than has the C. I. O. But there are other organizations in the American Federation of

Labor that would not submit to being handcuffed before they went into a conference.

The unreasonable condition laid down by the C. I. O. in its refusal to meet the American Federation or Labor committee is, in substance, that nothing shall be done or agreed to that will in any way interfere with the present composition of the C. I. O. unions. That means, in substance, that if they have engineers, machinists, or other tradesmen within their organization, including milk drivers and building mechanics, that nothing will be done in the conference to interfere with their present membership.

If the Federation agreed to meet with the C. I. O. under those conditions they would simply be betraying their membership.

Afraid of Quill and Lewis

Apparently the executive officers of the C. I. O. are afraid of offending some of their subordinate or affiliated international unions, composed of anything they could pick up in some instances, such as Mike Quill's outfit in New York and District 50 of the Mine Workers.

The leadership of the C. I. O. seems to think that the present only should be considered. As a matter of fact their suggestion that we meet for the purpose of trying to devise ways and means whereby we could put forth greater efforts to be helpful in the war, looks to the average man like trying to hide behind the flag as an excuse.

Can anyone deny that labor is doing everything humanly possible now to be helpful to our government in its

struggle to maintain our freedom? Certainly the American Federation of Labor unions are doing their share. In fact, some of the older officers of that organization are surprised beyond understanding at the splendid cooperation and loyalty of the members of the American Federation of Labor. Here and there are a few men who kick over the traces for a few days. But that's nothing when you consider that there are over five million members involved; many of them worked to death in overtime and many of them subjected to abuse that they would not stand for in normal times.

C. I. O. Leaders Shortsighted

There have been some important strikes amongst the members of the C. I. O., but the great rank and file of the C. I. O. membership have been living up almost as faithfully as could be expected to their promise to prevent strikes.

A conference, therefore, of the two large executive boards would bring us no further in supporting the war. The main thing that should be kept in sight by the men of labor—unless they are selfishly trying to protect their jobs or unless they are so ambitious for their leadership—is that after this struggle is ended, organized labor and its freedom throughout the world is liable to be destroyed.

As we have repeatedly said, there is no substantial labor movement anywhere except in the United States and England, and those movements, which will be thrown in competition with almost slave labor in Europe, will have a difficult time to survive.

At the ending of this great conflict there will be ten million men and women engaged in war production who may be thrown out of work thirty days after the ending of the war. There will also be about seven and

one-half million men wearing uniforms who will be demobilized and sent back to civilian life to seek employment, in less than a year after the ending of the war.

Capital will be taxed to death to meet the expenses of the war. Men will be fighting like maniacs trying to hold their wages up, or trying to hold their jobs. The labor market will be glutted with human beings offering themselves at any price they can get in order to find money to buy enough to eat. What is left of civilization may be confronted with a mild form of revolution.

The leaders of the C. I. O. should keep this in mind. Their jobs and their ambitions—and this goes for all of labor—amount to nothing compared with the responsibilities on their shoulders to solidify the labor movement now while the war is on and not wait until the ending of the conflict. And while they are doing this, if there is any further possible way in which they can help in the war effort, that problem can also be considered.

The answer of the C. I. O. executive board to the American Federation of Labor is regrettable and dangerous and loses sight of the fact that the trade union movement of the nation is in danger of disruption after the ending of this war. Whatever hope we have is through a solid, unified trade union organization, which apparently does not at this time seem possible, judging from the position taken by the C. I. O. leadership. The cruel part of the whole situation is that the mass of the membership, who trust and elect their representatives, are the ones who will suffer because of the disunity and because of the failure of their leadership to see the dangers confronting the toilers at the ending of the war.

West Plans Brewery Drive

— Will Cover Eleven States

PLANs for a concerted drive by the Teamsters' Union to organize all breweries in the eleven Western states will be perfected in Los Angeles at a meeting of joint council representatives on July 8, 9 and 10.

At the same time all the Teamster attorneys and statisticians will meet to set up a legal bureau and statistical office for the entire West. These plans were approved at the Western Conference of Teamsters meeting last month in Portland, Ore.

The brewery drive will get under way immediately. At present only the breweries in Washington and Oregon are completely organized. The employees of breweries in the other Western states are without legitimate union representation, being forced to rely on the whims and prejudices of the outlaw Brewery Workers' International Union.

In many places this is nothing but a company union, operating under a "permit" system which permits employers to pay what they please regardless of the dummy wage scale set up by the "union."

The Portland meeting of the Western Conference, representing 150,000 Teamsters, was the most successful in its history. It attracted such prominent speakers as Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, and John L. Rogers, director of the motor transport division of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The high patriotic determination of the Western Teamsters was expressed by Dave Beck, president of the conference, when he said, amid thunderous applause:

"We are going to contribute everything we have, up to our very lives, to win this war. There shall not be a single interruption of production if we can possibly avoid it. We will work and fight and die for victory."

Sir Walter described how British labor, despite heroic sacrifice, has preserved its fundamental rights and won greater public confidence and respect than ever before.

"After Dunkirk we realized that every man and woman would be needed and we gave the government the right to tell us when and where we should be employed," he said. "Work orders are drafted only after consultation with the unions affected, however."

Director Rogers warned the Teamsters that rubber must be conserved to supply food for the civilian population.

"Unless our rubber is conserved, we will reach the day when some parts of the country are going hungry while crops are rotting in the ground in other sections because there is no rubber to carry it to market," he said.

"The country must finish the war on the rubber it now has. There is no hope for relief from substitutes," he said.

"Wages" is a relative term. The amount of wages received per day is of no consequence. The important fact is how much of the commodities that we need will these wages buy.—*Washington State Labor News.*

Obergfell Fumes — Lawsuit Looms

THAT "scrap of paper" article published in the June issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER has irritated Joseph Obergfell, who runs the Brewery Workers' International Union. He runs it like a child runs a tricycle—hither and thither, back and forth and around in circles.

Obergfell is burned up because the Teamsters exposed the true facts in the agreement made with the Brewery Workers in Miami last winter to end the controversy between the two unions and respect the jurisdictional decisions of the American Federation of Labor.

But that agreement was only a scrap of paper to Obergfell, as the Teamsters revealed. Nothing hurts Obergfell more than the truth, which he seems to view with fear as a new "secret weapon."

However, the facts as exposed by the Teamsters have had a profound effect on the membership of Obergfell's union. His unions are coming over bodily to the Teamsters. Several have done so in the past few weeks, including one large union in New Jersey. More will follow.

The Teamsters have been informed that Obergfell intends to sue them for libel because they have exposed him. If Obergfell wants to waste the money of his union in another lawsuit, the Teamsters will be glad to tell their story in court. But Obergfell should remember that things said in court are under oath, which might be a serious impediment in Obergfell's speech.

For fanciful fiction, the Teamsters' Union recommends to its membership the June 17 issue of the Brewery Workers' publication. Obergfell, of course, says what we said is all a lie.

Some other people besides the Teamsters heard what Obergfell said, however. Mr. Charles, the president of the United States Brewers' Association and president of the Hamm Brewing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, was there.

So was Joseph Keenan, a practicing lawyer of unquestioned reputation.

Are the Teamsters telling the truth? Well, here's what Mr. Keenan says about it:

Read his letter on the opposite page. It tells its own story.

Is Cologne on Your Air Map, Lindbergh?

"The area, the terrains and the climatic conditions of Great Britain are not advantageous for flying. No matter how many fighting planes we build in America and send to England, it is not possible to base enough squadrons in the British Isles to equal in striking power the squadrons that Germany can base on the continent of Europe."—Charles A. Lindbergh at America First rally in Hollywood, June, 1941, where he appeared with Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho and Kathleen Norris.

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June 4, 1942.

Honorable Daniel J. Tobin, General President
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana

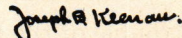
I have read the article, page 20, of the International Teamster, in the issue of June, 1942, written by Lester M. Hunt. It contains an accurate factual recitation of the negotiations at Miami and Indianapolis between the three representatives of the Teamsters and the three representatives of the Brewers Workers Union.

It may be small consolation to you after all of your patience and sincere efforts to bring an amicable end to this controversy to make this statement to you.

I am sure that the representatives of the Brewers made an earnest effort as far as they could within the law to bring an end to this controversy on the basis of the Miami agreement.

It is unfortunate that Union leaders fail to respond to their obligations of keeping their agreement in good faith. It is one of the serious charges that has long been leveled against the Labor Unions in this country. In this one instance, I can bear testimony to the fact that your organization has faithfully lived up to its promises and I am sorry that you were not met in a better spirit by those with whom you dealt.

Sincerely,



Joseph B. Keenan.

JBK:EA

Pittsburgh Union on Spot —

A.B.I. May Investigate Strike

CERTAIN important law enforcement agencies in Washington, D. C., have asked us for information relative to some stoppages of work, in violation of our laws and our agreement with the government, which have occurred in a few rare instances.

They have asked us about the tie-up in the A. & P. warehouse in Pittsburgh, Pa., about who was responsible, why the drivers refused to work under their signed contract, and if the International Union had ordered them to observe their contract and to disregard appeals from radicals who were employed in the bakery of this concern.

We gave to those agencies the exact facts, which were as follows: There was a small percentage of drivers who were defiant of their local officers, who refused to obey the orders of their local officers and who engaged in a sympathetic strike with the Bakery Workers in the A. & P. employment.

Bakery Workers Rebelled

The story of the trouble of the Bakery Workers was that an agreement was entered into between the officials of the Bakery Workers' International Union and the company.

Some of the Bakery Workers did not like the agreement and were successful in getting the rest of the Bakery Workers to quit work in defiance of their international union.

The strike was an illegal strike, as stated by the International Bakery Workers' Union. They then picketed the warehouse of the A. & P. Company. Our warehouse workers quit in

violation of their agreement. The drivers hauling for the A. & P., some of whom have been known to be extremely radical, may be now under observance by government officials.

President Tobin was called on by the A. & P. representatives to see that its contract was fulfilled. He instructed the officers of Local No. 249, through Scott Marshall, to order the men back to work. General Organizer Edward Murphy was then sent to Pittsburgh.

Warehousemen Obeyed

Apparently the officers were not strong enough or influential enough to enforce the order immediately. Investigation also showed that considerable rivalry and jealousy exists among the salaried officers of the union.

The warehousemen obeyed the order and most of them returned to work at once. But the drivers for A. & P., led by certain extremists, refused to go back to work and growled in resentment at the general president.

The transportation of food is regarded as defense work and the actions of the few rebellious leaders is now known to Federal officials in Washington, D. C., and may bring down the curse of adverse legislation on all of labor.

The unlawful strike lasted two days. Men are not worthy of membership in any union who defy the orders of their union, refuse to carry out the contracts they have negotiated themselves and fail to appreciate the perils of the nation in time of war.

Statements have been made on the floor of congress that such individuals are engaged in sabotage against their union and against their government. Fortunately, we have very few such men, but the actions of those few give color to such accusations.

FBI May Investigate

There is a move in the national capital to assign the FBI to investigate such cases and to force international unions to send in a list of the men who cause work stoppages in violation of the orders of the International. This policy has not yet been adopted but it may be because of the actions of a few men who are regarded as saboteurs

of the government in its war effort.

When the officers of Local No. 249 finally got together and explained the situation to the unlawful strikers, they returned to work.

But it should not end there.

The officers of the union should prefer charges against the members who refused to return to work when ordered and such men should be suspended for an indefinite period or expelled from membership.

If the local officers in such cases fail to act, then the International, under its laws, may prefer charges against the local officers. Once they are out of the International, they will never be permitted to return.

Minneapolis Brewery Row Settled

AS THE result of a labor board election in Minneapolis last month, the Teamsters won the right to represent the drivers, helpers, platform men, loaders and unloaders of the Minneapolis Brewing Company.

The agreement worked out to supplement the labor board election further provides that while the Brewery Workers' International Union is given bargaining rights for the inside workers, 120 Teamsters employed inside the plant are guaranteed continued employment.

This means that the Brewery Workers lost half the inside jobs because of the stubborn and vindictive attitude of Joseph Obergfell, head of the Brewery Union.

So far, Obergfell has succeeded in getting his union kicked out of the American Federation of Labor and now he is getting the individual union

members kicked out of their jobs.

Originally the Teamsters asked only the right to represent the drivers at the Minneapolis Brewery. Obergfell, however, induced the inside men to refuse to work with Teamster drivers. The Teamsters then took the inside jobs.

Now, under the terms of the new agreement, the Teamsters will retain 120 of the inside jobs in addition to all the outside men.

Originally, the Teamsters asked jurisdiction over only 50 men. By the time Obergfell got through with his funny ideas of unionism, the Teamsters had 193 men.

Some of the indignant Brewery Workers who lost their jobs claim Obergfell might as well be working for the Teamsters. But there is no chance of that. Obergfell works for nobody but Obergfell.

"Labor never has failed the army or the nation. May God bless you all for your splendid patriotism."—Gen. Douglas McArthur.

C. I. O. Has Plenty of Trouble

THE C. I. O. is having plenty of trouble. There is no doubt but that there will be a rift within that organization before very long. It is the history of human institutions during the first years of their existence. The church has had many splits within its original makeup. Political parties split and divide every so often. Remember the Bull Moose Party? The Democratic Party is most likely due for a split.

The labor movement is a human institution, made up in many instances of great men with loyal followers, but also cursed with jealous, self-seeking, narrow-minded, pin-headed persons. Some of those manage to get elected to office and remain in office until the members get wise to them.

While they are in there they create enough trouble to keep the real leaders busy trying to explain their misstatements. Especially do they like to stand

up in the meeting and tell all the great things they themselves have done and all the great sacrifices they make and

all the dangers they undergo for the sake of the rank and file, and then they wind up by saying how little their great efforts are appreciated.

In the first place, no one has to remain as an officer in the labor movement unless he desires to do so. The labor movement is very generous in salaries, much more so now than when men worked for nothing in the early days. The self-pitying type very seldom resign their positions, and their repetition of the story of the great sufferings they

endure, the great hardships they undergo, and the great leaders they think they are, is laughable to the fellow down on the floor who knows the real men and he knows also that the man who is always prating about his own great sacrifices is shallow, ignorant, and incapable.

John L's Cartel

There is perhaps nothing so reprehensible in the American labor movement as the attempts of John L. Lewis to constitute himself, his daughter Kathryn and his brother Denny as a dynasty of labor; monopolists over a cartel of workingmen's bodies.

Kathryn, who never soiled her hands during her long sinecure, has no genuine sympathy for the working class and she has the mind of a Himmler.

Denny has resorted to methods of organizing which would make some of the most despicable characters in the labor movement hang their heads in abject shame.

—*Textile Labor, C.I.O.*

Five Tulsa Teamsters Had Sons on Corregidor

Five members of Teamsters' Union No. 523 of Tulsa, Okla., had sons on Corregidor when it finally fell to the Japs, according to the report of Secretary Gordon L. Shryock to *The International Teamster*.

Local No. 523 has purchased \$10,000 in war bonds and donated \$250 to the Red Cross in addition to the blood of 200 members of the union.

Members of the Tulsa union are going into the armed services at the rate of one a day and 50 members have signed up for hazardous construction work in the war zones.

Lower Fees for War Workers

— Initiation and Dues are Reduced

A LIMIT of \$10 initiation fee for all new members employed on government war work was set by the general executive board at its meeting last month in Atlantic City.

The board also decided that dues for such members shall not be more than \$2 per month. The action was taken for the purpose of speeding war work and as an emergency measure. The full text of the executive board statement follows:

"Because of the fact that numerous complaints have been made to Washington that men who have sought employment on government work—many of whom have been out of work before and were not members of our union—have been charged what the government calls unreasonable fees in order to become members of our union so that they might be employed in necessary work; and

"Because upon investigation we have found initiation fees running forty, fifty and sixty dollars, and dues running far above two dollars a month, creating a hardship on those who are employed, perhaps temporarily; and

"Because this fact has been given considerable publicity and has caused serious injury to the name of the International Union;

"We, the members of the General Executive Board, believe that during the emergency existing as a result of the war the initiation fee should not be more than ten dollars for men who are employed on construction or government work which is being paid for

and financed by the government of the United States in order to carry on the war, and that dues should not be more than two dollars a month.

"The members of the General Executive Board fully understand that there are certain autonomous rights due local unions and that initiation fees and dues are higher under normal conditions. The International Union is not desirous—unless it is compelled—to take away from local unions their autonomous rights, but the board feels that this is war, that our government and our country are in danger, and that anything that has to do with the war must be helped along instead of being retarded, and that under no circumstances shall any of our unions take advantage of the war situation to increase their treasuries, etc.

"It is further agreed that when this special emergency employment or construction work is ended, if the individuals admitted under the above named terms relative to initiation fee and dues, desire to continue at our employment and find other positions within our jurisdiction, they shall pay the difference to the local union in initiation fee and comply with the laws of the local unions pertaining to monthly dues.

"It is further decided by the board that sick or death benefits shall not be paid to this class of workers until they obtain employment and membership as indicated above, outside of government construction work, and decide to continue membership in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

Raise Immigration Barriers

— Keep Foreign Labor Out

By Lester M. Hunt

WE HEAR a lot of talk about racial equality these days. The Germans claim they are a master race, selected (by themselves) to rule the world.

The Communists in America claim the rest of us are brothers and should sleep in the same bed.

America is now resisting the German theory by force of arms. It must resist the Communist theory by higher barriers than ever against immigration now, and after the war.

Most of America's current economic troubles are an echo of the importation, in years past, of hordes of foreigners as cheap labor.

That gave us the Oriental problem. It also gave us the problem of assimilating hundreds of thousands of southern Europeans who came here to set up colonies of their own and cling to their ancient traditions and racial animosities.

Another Racial Problem

Now, as a temporary war measure, it is proposed to bring thousands of Mexican laborers into Utah and California to harvest the crops. What if they remain with us after the war? We will then have another racial problem, another economic problem, and another labor problem.

Our great internal problem after the war will be to absorb at fair wages in gainful occupations the millions of demobilized soldiers, sailors and war workers.

Additional immigration now will aggravate our troubles then.

At considerable cost and effort, this country is solving the problem of its many minorities. It is Americanizing America. But had it not been for the rigid immigration laws we finally adopted over the opposition of the big industrialists who imported that cheap labor, America would have been overrun by the races of the world.

Rainbow of Brotherly Love

Now we are told that after the war we must usher in an era of abounding brotherly love by lowering our immigration barriers and erecting neon welcome signs to beckon our brothers—black, white, brown, yellow and all variations thereof.

We are told by plausible Communists and idealistic Americans who should know better, that the Malaysians, the Burmese, the Indians and **EVEN THE JAPANESE** must find a haven here.

They would make the Statue of Liberty a Tower of Babel holding a waning light over a land of alien and antagonistic peoples.

Do the advocates of such a policy realize its consequences?

Do they think that any semblance of the American standard of living could be maintained under such conditions?

Do they think we could even survive as a nation?

We would rest uneasily in the shadow of civil war as blocs of traditionally hostile immigrants struggled for control of our state and federal governments by the methods they

learned in their native lands — the bomb, the putsch and the coup d'état.

Look at the huge French colony in Quebec, sabotaging Canada at war, for a graphic example of how unrestricted immigration can build a state within a state.

Under such a policy the West Coast of the United States would become Asiatic inside of a generation.

And the Atlantic Coast might be nothing but a conglomeration of transplanted Balkan states, seething with their ancient hatreds.

We are in this war to preserve

everything we have won for ourselves and our children through centuries of blood and toil.

We are fighting to preserve our free institutions, our individual liberties and the highest standard of living in the world.

We demand the right of all peoples to work out their own destinies—in **their own lands**—while we work out our destiny in ours.

We must never return to the isolation that breeds international war.

But neither must we embrace an idealism that breeds domestic chaos.

Dead Men Build No Bombers

WHENEVER a few workers struck for better conditions some statistician for the National Manufacturers' Association picked up his pencil to figure out how many bombers could have been built in the time lost, even though the strikers had been making girdles and not bombers.

Many strikes in the past have been over unsanitary and dangerous conditions of employment which employers refuse to remedy without drastic action.

How well justified the workers were in many instances is proven by the industrial sickness and accident record.

This shows that in one month recently sickness deprived American industry of 24 million man days of work, according to the statistics of the Union Label Feature Service of the A. F. of L.

This was enough time to construct 3,136 medium bombers.

In industrial accidents last year

17,000 workers were killed, 93,000 crippled and 1,500,000 suffered injuries that resulted in absence from work, according to federal Office of Production Management.

How many bombers these men could have built is anybody's guess, but it is many times greater than any lost by strikes in efforts to eliminate such conditions.

While accusing labor of retarding war production, cold-blooded employers are killing and maiming thousands of skilled workers whose efforts are vital to war production.

Yet even in the face of such aggravations, labor has virtually suspended its right to strike and is striving night and day for greater and still greater production for our armies in the field.

Labor's big job is to win the war and it is doing that job despite the sabotage of unpatriotic employers.

But it could certainly use those 17,000 men industry killed last year.

"Lindbergh resigned his army commission when war threatened. His American uniform didn't match his German medals. So he junked the uniform. Other men in that uniform are now dying to remedy the damage done by Lindbergh."

—Indiana Teamster.

Court Records Expose Fraud, Filth

That said article of food so contained in said cans as aforesaid, when delivered for shipment as aforesaid was then and there unlawfully adulterated in this, that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance;

That said article of food, when shipped and deliveredhad been mixed and packed with the article so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength; said article was further adulterated in that a product, to wit, field corn, had been substituted in whole and in part for sweet corn, which the article purported to be.

That said article of food, when shipped and delivered for shipment as aforesaid, was then and there misbranded within the meaning of said Act of Congress in that the statement, to wit, "Sweet Corn", borne on the label attached to the can containing the article regarding the article was false and misleading

.... said article was further misbranded in that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted wholly of sweet corn, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article did not so consist,

That on the eighth day of May, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, in said Court, upon a plea of guilty, the defendants were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.00 and costs; all of which will more fully and at large appear by reference to record of Criminal Proceedings No. 1916 instituted at the November Term 1921 of said Court.

in Products of Morgan Packing Co.

United States of America)

vs)

No. 410 Criminal

Joseph S. Morgan and Ivan C.)
Morgan, co-partners, trading)
as Morgan Packing Company)

Entry for April 20, 1942

That said food, when delivered for introduction in interstate commerce, as aforesaid, was then and there adulterated within the meaning of said Act of Congress, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

B. Howard Caughran

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

and the information herein is ~~being~~ ^{being} introduced as
to the defendant Joseph S. Morgan.

Comes now Ivan C. Morgan and being arraigned upon the information herein for plea thereunto said defendant Ivan C. Morgan says that he is guilty as charged therein. It is therefore considered and adjudged by the Court that the defendant Ivan C. Morgan is guilty as charged in the information.

It is further considered and adjudged by the Court that the defendant Ivan C. Morgan for the offense charged in the information pay unto the United States the penal sum of \$400.00 fine, and stand committed until said fine is paid or discharged.

Leventhal Loses Again —

Massachusetts Supreme Court Sustains Teamsters' Union

AT LAST we have a final decision from the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the Leventhal case. If you remember, Leventhal was the "boss" of Local Union 259, Newspaper Drivers' Union of Boston. He had held an office in that union for many years.

In the early days he was a pretty good man, but he got to the point where he thought he owned the organization and was juggling expenses and doing other things that were unlawful and detrimental to the interest of the membership.

Eventually the members petitioned the International Union to appoint a receiver over the affairs of the local union. The receiver ordered several of the officers removed, among them Leventhal, the "boss." Charges were preferred against Leventhal. That was over three years ago.

He Was Expelled

The trial body found him guilty of wrongdoing and ordered him expelled from membership. He appealed to the joint council and the decision was upheld. He appealed to the international executive board and the decision again was upheld.

He appealed to all the courts in Massachusetts, and finally the Supreme Court sustained the International Union in this case 100 per cent. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts is looked upon as one of the outstanding state judicial bodies of the nation.

In every case in which an appeal has been taken by an individual or local union to the courts of the land against the International, the International has been sustained. The constitution of the International Union, which is carried out to the letter, has never been reversed by a decision of the courts since its adoption in October, 1940.

His Hands Were Dirty

We are printing below an extract from the decision of the court. The full decision is too long to print.

"Although the constitution of the International provides for the suspension of local officers and for the appointment of a receiver by the International under circumstances therein stated, the plaintiff (Leventhal) contends that those circumstances do not extend to the particular conditions existing in this instance.

"But we do not find it necessary to rest this decision upon a technical construction of the laws of the organization, since we are satisfied that the plaintiff by his own conduct has disqualified himself to come into a court of equity either in his own behalf or as the sole representative and protagonist of the local.

"He does not come into court with clean hands. The situation of which he complains was brought about through his own misconduct in the office of president of the local for a long period of time. It will suffice to

mention some of the items in the list of wrongful acts of which the union has found him guilty.

"Having a large measure of control over the expenditures of the local, in spite of protests, he permitted charges for printing to be made against the local so exorbitant that they seem to us difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with good faith.

Fed Whiskey to Press

"He incurred large expenditures without proper disclosure of their true objects. He spent yearly from \$150 to \$160 of the funds of the local for presents of liquor to employees of various newspapers. He made unjustifiable payments or gifts to obtain information.

"Without authority, he constituted himself a delegate to a convention at Portland, Oregon, at an expense of \$400. 'On his own motion,' he took a trip to Denver, taking the secretary-treasurer with him, at an expense of \$1,500.

"A trip with the secretary-treasurer to Houston, Texas, cost the local

\$1,500, of which the members were not informed in the regular manner. He made many unnecessary trips to New York at large expense which was 'improperly placed upon the local.'

"He drew money for trips in advance in excess of the amounts expended and improperly retained the differences.

"He caused about one hundred applicants to be admitted as members, who paid the established initiation fee when, as he knew, there was no work for them and they immediately had to take out withdrawal cards.

"The plaintiff administered the 'obligation' to these men 'not in the union meeting,' but in another hall in the same building. There was no record of any vote admitting them. The provisions of the constitution were 'entirely ignored.'"

You will note from the above how carefully the courts of today examine the actions of officers who violate the constitution. Every word of the constitution is read by the judges in trial cases of this kind.

"Australia First" Exposed at Last

PEOPLE who once thought the America First Committee was an honest collection of sincere fatheads banded together in spontaneous patriotism will be interested in the news from Australia.

They had an Australia First Committee down there. It followed the same line as the America First Committee. It tried desperately to keep the Australians from fighting the Germans and to discredit the leaders who had a clear and patriotic vision of the dangers Australia faced.

And like the America First Committee, it finally showed its hand. It attacked the Jews to create civic discord and to divert the minds of the people from the menace of Germany and Japan.

But it didn't work. The leaders of the Australia First Committee are now on trial for their lives. The charge is treason, and the penalty is death.

They do things differently in Australia. They don't try to kill their enemies with kindness. They use a rope.

Build a new aircraft carrier to replace the USS Lexington. Buy Defense Bonds!

Convicted of Racketeering —

Jerry Buckley Takes a Ride

By Daniel J. Tobin

WE REGRET to announce that another one of our officers has fallen for easy money. Jeremiah Buckley, secretary-treasurer and organizer of Local Union No. 445, Yonkers, N. Y., has been found guilty of being associated with racketeers and accepting wrong money in New York.

The racket consisted of holding up milk trucks going through Yonkers, or through Jerry's district, and shaking them down for certain amounts, which were divided amongst the gang. There was no question of wages or hours involved. The leader, an underworld character of New York, was very heavily sentenced. Jerry and the others got sentences of about three and one-half years.

There is no sympathy coming to any individual of this kind who has been an officer of our union. The pity of it is that the International Union cannot punish them any more than by expulsion from the International Union. They not only do something day in and day out that is willfully wrong, but they bring disgrace and disrepute on the entire organization. Of course creatures of this kind are very rare—

perhaps one in one hundred thousand in our membership.

Jerry Buckley has been helped on more than one occasion by the International Union, which makes his crime doubly great. There is no language available that can describe the contemptible creatures in the shape of human beings, who betray the local union and the International Union.

By the time you read this he will be expelled, under our constitution, from the International Union, for bringing disgrace on the organization. Such men are in the same position with the International Union as one who secretly betrays his country in time of war. An individual of this kind who betrays the confidence of the members who placed their trust in him, gives more fuel to the enemies of labor who pick out the human derelict. But, as stated above, there is only about one individual of this type in 100,000 members. I have repeatedly said, through the columns of this journal, that the "smart boys" who believe they can get "smart money" and get away with it, are about the biggest idiots that we know of in the human family.

With Browder Out, We Can Spare Bridges

If Harry Bridges is as valuable to victory as his friends say he is, what is the objection to sending him back to Australia? Americans are going to Australia by the tens of thousands to fight Germany and Japan.

The boys would be very glad to have Bridges help them. Instead of a conversational patriot of rather recent conversion, Bridges could become a soldier in a "people's army."

As long as Earl Browder has been turned loose to take over the home front, Bridges can now be spared. With Browder in America and Bridges in Australia, the war would be as good as won. Russia should be greatly encouraged by the help of two such warriors.

Trustees are Expensive

— C. I. O. Commission Men Busy

THE International Union does not like to be placing trustees over local unions, and as soon as we find that local unions are able to handle their own affairs we are only too happy to relinquish the trusteeship. It costs the International Union real money to place a trustee or receiver over a local union. The law of the International Union, however, compels us to place trustees over local unions that are not properly handled by the officers or by the members.

Especially do we have to place trustees over unions in districts that are surrounded by the C. I. O., because we have found from experience that the local officers in C. I. O. districts have sometimes been bribed, sitting around a barroom, to sell their loyalty to some of the C. I. O. officials who are also hanging around endeavoring to win those weak fellows away from the International.

Work on Commission

Some C. I. O. organizers are working on commission—so much a head. The national officers of the C. I. O. do not believe in underhand tactics; they are real trade unionists. Also we find some local unions whose officers know so little about the handling of money that it is pitiful to witness how careless they are.

Out of one thousand local unions we may have twenty-five unions, many of them small, over which we have receivers at present. In some instances, while the locals might be able to take care of themselves now, the surroundings in the district are so bad that we dare not take any chances.

The courts have advised the International Union in many places that unless we took over the affairs of local unions, the courts themselves would see to it that trustees were placed over the local unions.

Watch Your Step

Very often when we are desirous of removing a trustee and allowing the local union to run its own affairs we are appealed to by the membership not to remove the trustee. We are, however, removing trustees in many places because we want to be relieved of this responsibility. But after we remove the trustee we then watch the affairs of the union and how they are conducted by the newly elected or appointed officers. If at the end of three or six months we find the officers not conducting the affairs of the union in accordance with our laws and our constitution, the International Union is compelled to again take over the affairs of the union.

We must and will do this! Therefore we advise any officers who have recently been placed over unions where trustees did prevail to watch their step and live up to the laws, for if we find them doing otherwise, the International Union will not only remove the officers for wrongdoing, but will take over the union again in the interest of the general membership.

It takes some real qualities to be the right kind of officers of local unions. The desire or the ambition of some individual to go ahead is not sufficient. Those individuals must have diplomacy, honesty, ability to express themselves, and some knowledge of

general business in the handling of financial and other affairs of a local union.

In addition to this, if a local union today does not conduct its affairs properly, the officers are liable to be in the hands of the federal government, and the union, by any wrong act on its part, is liable also to punishment.

Individual members who have property can be classified as shareholders in the union, and it behooves them to see to it that their union is properly conducted.

The days of easy sailing for local union officers are gone. Their affairs and their actions, both in their private and public life, are subject to investigation by federal authorities. Do your job right, in accordance with your obligation as local officers and you may fear no man.

And to local unions, beware that you

respect the laws of your International Union and the laws of the land, or else you will find yourself in trouble when it is too late. The "foxy boys" are known to federal agencies. Some labor men are under strict observation. That's the rule now.

Federal Agents Active

If you play the game on the level you can hold up your head and look any man or government agent in the eye. Sometimes men who sit around some night club or "hot spot" with "good company" do not realize that at the next table is an agent who knows the other party, who knows the amount of the check, who hears much of the conversation, etc. A full report is made to headquarters, and the salary of the individual is checked, also his income tax return, and with a few slugs of Scotch many a sucker breaks his way into the "Big House."—D. J. T.

How Wage Stabilization Works

THE so-called "Stabilization of Wages" agreement entered into between the building trades and the government applies only to government contract work, or work being done for the government and paid for by the government.

Under this agreement a new committee has been set up under the direction of the department of labor. The committee consists of three representatives of labor, three representatives of industry, and a seventh man to represent the department of labor and to act as chairman.

The only cases that can come before this board are cases where agreements expire and it can be shown that an increase in the cost of living has developed in recent months which depreciates the value of the dollar.

In districts where the cost of living has not increased, or has increased only two or three per cent, it will be difficult to obtain an increase in wages for anyone in the building industry.

It must be remembered, however, that building tradesmen receive a pretty high standard of wages if measured by the hour or by the day, when they work.

However, if measured by the year, many of those tradesmen do not earn as much as the average teamster. Wages will not be interfered with by the building trades union unless it is absolutely necessary because of the increased cost of living, and even then the board set up must have sufficient evidence and have absolute proof that the cost of living has substantially advanced in recent months.

C. I. O. Backs Bridges —

Labor Factions Far Apart

—A. F. of L. Backs Biddle

THE C. I. O. leaders say that there is considerable progress being made toward unity. This is nonsense. Both sides have agreed to talk to each other, and that is about all.

See what happened in the disposition of the Bridges case. The C. I. O. was out denouncing the government and Attorney General Biddle for deciding that Bridges was a Communist.

The American Federation of Labor leaders in most instances were out commending the attorney general. The A. F. of L. has refused to recognize the Russian labor movement as a free labor movement, claiming that the government of Russia controlled and appointed the trade union leaders and laid down the rules for them to work under.

On the other hand, the C. I. O. went out one hundred per cent to meet the Russian labor movement and the British trade union movement and practically recognized them both on equal terms. Certainly the position of the C. I. O. and that of the American Federation of Labor are distinctly opposite in both of those instances.

Our legislative representatives have reported to us that on many occasions during the past three or four years in Washington, political leaders friendly to labor did not know where they stood—the American Federation of Labor favored one procedure and the C. I. O. favored another procedure.

If we had one organization representing eleven million people, the majority would rule and when they made a decision we could tell any senator or

congressman: "This is our decision; observe it or else we will remember your vote."

This is not done because of the venal, petty desire to be on top, to be leaders, to be artificial agitators, who in reality are doing more to hurt the multitude than even Congressmen Smith, Vinson and Hoffman.

If this present national administration is substituted by a conservative administration after the next election—as is possible if the war is over—you can rest assured that the so-called progressive labor laws we have enacted will be either strangled or repealed. All because there is no real unity in organized labor.

There are many other instances in which the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. are as far apart as the north and south poles.

And then the C. I. O. throws out for the information to the public that things are working beautifully. Some labor leaders rely too much on suggestions made by politicians when the truth of the matter is that the politicians in both parties will dump labor by the roadside unless labor is unified and solid.

The only reason that labor has gotten anywhere is because it has been successful in electing to office, through its power and influence, certain individuals who pledged themselves to the enactment of humanitarian legislation. The old saying for labor was never more true than it is now, that—"United we *may* stand, but divided we surely will fall."

Internal Strikes Inexcusable

ANY local union of the International that stops work because of some misunderstanding with another Teamster local is without a doubt violating every law, principle and understanding of the International Union.

We have pledged our word to the government, in conjunction with all the other labor organizations, that we will not strike during the war and that we will submit all questions in dispute to arbitration if we can bring about no other settlement.

This agreement, of course, does not preclude our right to strike against a reduction in wages or against an employer who refuses to pay the regular scale of wages or overtime, or against an employer who refuses arbitration.

It does mean that we will not stop work where we can get arbitration.

But in a dispute with one of our sister unions we have the right to appeal to the courts within our own organization; first, the joint council, and next the international executive board.

Have Right of Appeal

It is scandalous and disgusting to see one business agent order his men to stop work because he has a dispute with some other local union of the International.

Of course there is provision now in the constitution to order such procedure stopped immediately where a stoppage of work occurs. The local union refusing to obey such an order can be suspended immediately and its charter revoked. If the charter is re-issued, all officers will be deprived of

holding office in the future and perhaps deprived of holding membership.

Some smart boys may say: "Well, what do we care; we can join the C. I. O." That has been tried and proved disastrous to those who advocated such procedure. You cannot live outside this organization as a local union of Teamsters. Some of the roughest and most crooked characters within the labor movement, with strong following, whom they terrorized, have tried that through the years, beginning with the secession in Chicago in 1902 and continuing until within a few years ago.

It Didn't Work

Many smart boys thought they could do things by starting independent and dual organizations, but every one of them fell down and eventually most of them were forced out of the movement in disgrace. Those who remained came crawling back begging forgiveness from the International Union.

We do not like to suspend a charter of even our smallest union, but where a union deliberately violates the laws and constitution we have no alternative except to suspend them, which means putting them out of the International organization, because at least then we will not be responsible for their actions. Unions that send representatives to conventions of the International to make laws, give us those laws, when enacted, to carry out. They are worse than traitors if they refuse to obey the laws that they themselves made.—D. J. T.

Free American workers never will be slaves. We will give our skill and our blood to conquer all who threaten our beloved land. Defense of our flag means defense of our homes, our loved ones and our freedom.—*Chicago Union Leader.*

Don't Keep It a Secret —

Tell 'em What We Are Doing

NEVER before has the Teamsters' Union faced an emergency such as it faces today, in company with the rest of the American people, and, in fact, with the rest of the people of the world.

The Teamsters' Union is a part of the titanic struggle in which free men are fighting to survive.

The big issue before us today is whether we shall continue to exist as union men, or even as free men.

If we win the war, we can go on from where we left off in our effort to create a better economic system with greater advantages for our children.

If we lose the war, we will go backward through history to the dead days of feudalism when men were slaves.

It's as simple as that.

But while the Teamsters' Union is fighting the Germans and Japs, it is also fighting against snipers in the rear. Our domestic enemies, under

cover of the foreign fighting, are trying to discredit us with the rest of the American people so that if America wins the war, the people will think it was in spite of the Teamsters.

They claim the Teamsters are not cooperating and more than that, are actually sabotaging the war. We know such charges are false. We know they are made to create prejudice so that restrictive legislation may be enacted now and that our progress will be retarded by public antagonism after hostilities have ceased.

It is very easy to answer those charges with the facts. All we need to do is to tell the public how many

of our members are facing the enemy in the armed services of our nation. And to tell them how many sons of our members are fighting. And how much blood we have donated and how many bonds we have bought. Send in the box score of your local union.

Louisville Reports

Local No. 89 of Louisville, Ky., has 75 members in the army, 14 in the navy and three in the marines, according to a detailed report submitted by Secretary Joseph Burrell.

Two sons of members are also in the armed services. The local has bought \$50,000 in war bonds and 75 per cent of the men on the check-off system are buying regularly in addition.

Sixteen members have donated blood to the Red Cross, Burrell reported in answering the five questions in the May and June issues of The International Teamster on union war statistics.

Not the Kind of Revolution He Wanted

Bert Wheeler said: "There'll be a revolution if the administration gets us into this damnable war." Well, we're in it; and whether Bert knows it or not, we also have the revolution. Result: A lot of things which were impossible are being done. Done at speeds which make you think of shooting stars. Japan probably spent twenty years preparing for this war, and she had a big edge at the start. Our job is to overcome that edge.—*The Labor Union, Dayton, Ohio.*

They're Not All Republicans —

Some Democrats Hate Labor

REPRESENTATIVES in congress with the Democratic label, such as Sam Hobbs of Alabama, are greater enemies of labor, in our judgment, than many Republicans. Perhaps the only way to get rid of men of this kind is to defeat the majority party. Then they won't have appointments on important committees. Smith of Virginia, another Democrat, is no better or no different than Hoffman, the notorious Michigan Republican.

The working people put the majority party in power, but many of those so-called Democrats are the greatest enemies that labor has. It may be that the only way labor can get rid of them or of their power is not to go out of their way to elect the present majority party.

Of course you can't beat Hobbs in Alabama because a labor-hater there is quite popular. Nor is it possible to beat Smith in Virginia. But to say they are friends of the common people is without a doubt a monstrous exaggeration.

If the men of labor who notice this statement can do anything against them in the election in November,

they will be doing labor in general a service. Recently there was introduced in the Congress a bill making labor unions liable for prosecution under the 1934 anti-racketeering act sponsored by Hobbs. It has passed the committee in closed session and if it passes the House—which it may—we can thank the so-called majority as represented by Hobbs of Alabama and Smith of Virginia.

Hobbs, in discussing the bill before the committee, based his argument on a minority opinion rendered by one judge against the majority opinion of the United States Supreme Court in handing down its decision in the case of Teamsters' Union No. 807 of New York. This individual judge of the supreme court called the actions of

the members of Local No. 807 extortion, and Hobbs refers to certain actions, insinuating that in the Local No. 807 case they were guilty of highway robbery, although a majority of the supreme court held the individuals and local were not guilty. The opinion of the court, however, at that time was in favor of the union and certain officers because under the law

Minnesota Labor Remembers

A few months ago eight of Minnesota's nine congressmen were talking isolationism—and the ninth member of the delegation did not talk about it because he didn't know what the word meant. Eight of Minnesota's misrepresentatives were doing everything humanly possible to convince the world that Minnesota was peopled by folks who would rather make a deal with Hitler over the bloody bodies of America's best friends than to take issue with a madman determined to destroy the American way of life.

It is important that the final peace terms be written by men who had the courage to defy Hitler, by congressmen who did not have to be blasted into talking and acting like real American men. The present delegation will never do.

—*Minnesota Union Advocate*

they could not be prosecuted under the anti-racketeering act; but they did throw out the insinuation that the laws perhaps should be changed.

Well, Hobbs, Smith and their gang are now trying to change the law, and actions which involved the few members and some officers in Local No. 807, of which they were acquitted, will perhaps be punishable under the anti-racketeering law if Hobbs is successful.

It is almost certain that if this congress does not pass this law at this session because of the election in November, it will become a law later, perhaps in the next congress.

While Local No. 807 was acquitted

by the United States Supreme Court and while a great many of the members were not in sympathy with what went on at the time of the trouble, our people must realize that if we step across the borderline of what is right and what is wrong, we can lead not only ourselves but our International Union and the whole labor movement into considerable trouble.

Therefore it is necessary to impress upon the individual that he is representing the union and that the union is part of the labor movement, that the International Union will be held responsible and that the multitude of organized workers may suffer for the acts of individuals within the union.

Extra Pay for Organizers Prohibited

WE WANT it distinctly understood by our members that under all the rules and precedents of the International Union no salaried officer of the International Union can accept any salary or remuneration from any local union or joint council. In 1938 the general president, having it whispered to him that some organizers were accepting some remuneration for services rendered, sent out a letter to all organizers, stating that if they were drawing full salary from the International Union, under no circumstances were they to accept any other salaries.

This applies to international organizers on full pay.

In some labor cases that have been before the federal government it has been held that international officials accepting salaries from more than one source, in violation of the laws and

rules governing their organization, might be classified as coming under the anti-racketeering law. When a man goes to work for the International Union under full salary he sells his entire time to the International Union and he has no business—and it is a violation of his contract and understanding—to sell any part of that time to anyone else.

Therefore, local unions must understand that they are not indebted in any way to any international officer insofar as remuneration is concerned, for any services rendered. Any organizer who cannot comply with those long-established rules and orders can resign, and if he fails to resign the general president is compelled to dispense with his services at once. Otherwise he may involve the general executive board in scandal. It has happened in another union.

If we pay for this war as we go, we can avoid a depression when it is over. War Bonds will do it. Buy them every pay day and insure your future pay days.

How Your Congressman Voted

— Check the Quislings

ALL members of the lower house of congress are up for re-election this fall. Many of them will be clamoring for labor support. For that reason the records of those congressmen on 19 measures vitally affecting labor and the policies of President Roosevelt are listed on following pages.

The numerals after each congressman's name indicate the number of favorable votes, from the standpoint of labor and the nation, that he made. Thus a score of 19 is perfect.

The names in blacker type are those who voted against the drastic Smith amendments to the Wagner act and against his "anti-strike" bill.

Only three Republicans voted against both of these measures.

Some Democrats who voted against them are not entitled to support on these votes alone, particularly where they were obviously cast only to abili a black record on national defense and President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies.

For instance, several voted right on these measures but wrong on practically everything else to protect this country against attack.

A man can't be pro-Hitler in Europe and pro-labor in America. The two simply don't go together.

In general, the congressmen who supported Roosevelt in his foreign policy were inclined to support labor, while those who followed the isolationists were anti-labor.

The 19 votes scored consisted of 10 on foreign policy, starting with the fortification of Guam in 1939 and including the various steps taken for defense since, including the draft and

finally the lifting of belligerent zones in 1941.

Is labor interested in the Guam defenses?

Ask the families of the 1,200 building tradesmen captured and killed by the Japs while making a belated effort to fortify the Pacific islands after the isolationists had blocked it for three fatal years. They will remember Pearl Harbor—and congress.

The domestic measures included in the vote cover the NYA and WPA appropriations in 1939 and 1940 when both were important to national defense and relief of unemployment. The votes then had nothing to do with current controversy over limiting their activity. Hostile votes cannot be passed off with the excuse that WPA and NYA are not needed during the war. We were not at war then.

Other domestic issues allied with defense were the public works bill, the food stamp bill, the property seizure bill, price control amendments and power development.

The list shows the total favorable vote on the 19 measures, foreign and domestic, as compiled by *The New Republic* except for the WPA vote, which was reconstructed by Labor's Nonpartisan League.

This is the way your congressmen voted on vital issues in the midst of a world upheaval which the Quislings said could never cross the ocean. To rectify the damage done by the Quislings, members of organized labor are now fighting and dying throughout the world.

They are relying on us to support their bullets with our ballots.

* Indicates men who were not in congress when all of these 19 measures came up.
In general, a score of 9 is perfect for them. Nineteen is a perfect score for the rest.
Names in bold type are those of men who voted for labor on both the Wagner
act amendments and the anti-strike bill.

ALABAMA

Patrick, Dem. 17
Sparkman, Dem. 17
Steagall, Dem. 16
Hobbs, Dem. 16
Grant, Dem. 15
Jarman, Dem. 15
Boykin, Dem. 14
Starnes, Dem. 11
Manasco, Dem. 6*

ARIZONA

Murdock, Dem. 15

ARKANSAS

Mills, Dem. 16
Norrell, Dem. 16
Ellis, Dem. 15
Gathings, Dem. 15
Terry, Dem. 15
Cravens, Dem. 11
Harris, Dem. 8*

CALIFORNIA

Izac, Dem. 19
T. F. Ford, Dem. 19
Lea, Dem. 16
Voorhis, Dem. 15
Sheppard, Dem. 14
Kramer, Dem. 13
Buck, Dem. 13
Elliott, Dem. 12
Tolan, Dem. 10
L. Ford, Rep. 10
Welch, Rep. 9
Costello, Dem. 8
Gearhart, Rep. 8
Anderson, Rep. 7
Hinshaw, Rep. 6
Englebright, Rep. 3
Carter, Rep. 2
Rolph, Rep. 2*
Johnson, Rep. 1*

COLORADO

Lewis, Dem. 12
Chenoweth, Rep. **Zero***
Hill, Rep. **Zero***
Rockwell, Rep. **Zero***

CONNECTICUT

Shanley, Dem. 10
Fitzgerald, Dem. 9
Kopplemann, Dem. 9

Downs, Dem. 7*
Maciora, Dem. 6*
Talbot, Rep. **Zero***

DELAWARE

Traynor, Dem. 8*

FLORIDA

Cannon, Dem. 16
Peterson, Dem. 16
Hendricks, Dem. 14
Green, Dem. 13
Sikes, Dem. 6*

GEORGIA

Ramspeck, Dem. 17
Pace, Dem. 15
Brown, Dem. 15
Tarver, Dem. 14
Vinson, Dem. 14
Whelchel, Dem. 14
Cox, Dem. 13
Camp, Dem. 12
Peterson, Dem. 11
Gibson, Dem. 6*

IDAHO

White, Dem. 7
Dworshak, Rep. **Zero**

ILLINOIS

Scheutz, Dem. 17
Maciejewski, Dem. 16
Barnes, Dem. 15
Kocalkowski, Dem. 15
McKeough, Dem. 15
Kelly, Dem. 15
Sabath, Dem. 15
Arnold, Dem. 14
Beam, Dem. 13
Mitchell, Dem. 11
Schaefer, Dem. 10
Mason, Rep. 3
Wheat, Rep. 2
Dewey, Rep. 2*
Howell, Rep. 2*
Arends, Rep. 1
Dirksen, Rep. 1
Reed, Rep. 1
Bishop, Rep. 1*
Day, Rep. 1*
Paddock, Rep. 1*
Stratton, Rep. 1*
Allen, Rep. **Zero**

Chiperfield, Rep. **Zero**
Heidinger, Rep. **Zero**
Johnson, Rep. **Zero**
Sumner, Rep. **Zero**

INDIANA

Larrabee, Dem. 17
Boehne, Dem. 8
Ludlow, Dem. 5
Johnson, Rep. 3
Landis, Rep. 3
Springer, Rep. 3
Grant, Rep. 1
Halleck, Rep. 1
Harness, Rep. 1
Gillie, Rep. **Zero**
Wilson, Rep. **Zero**

IOWA

Jacobsen, Dem. 11
Harrington, Dem. 6
Le Compte, Rep. 4
Cunningham, Rep. 4*
Gwynne, Rep. 3
Gilchrest, Rep. 2
Jensen, Rep. 2
Martin, Rep. 2
Talle, Rep. 1

KANSAS

Houston, Dem. 14
Rees, Rep. 2
Winter, Rep. 2
Guyer, Rep. 2
Carlson, Rep. 1
Hope, Rep. 1
Lambertson, Rep. **Zero**

KENTUCKY

Vincent, Dem. 17
Bates, Dem. 16
Spence, Dem. 16
Gregory, Dem. 16
Creal, Dem. 14
May, Dem. 14
O'Neal, Dem. 10
Chapman, Dem. 9
Robson, Rep. 1

LOUISIANA

Allen, Dem. 15
Brooks, Dem. 15
Mills, Dem. 12
Sanders, Dem. 8
Boggs, Dem. 7*
Hebert, Dem. 7*

Plauche, Dem. 7*
Domengeaux, Dem. ... 6*

MAINE

Smith, Rep. 9
Oliver, Rep. 5
Fellows, Rep. 3*

MARYLAND

D'Alesandro, Dem. 18
Sasscer, Dem. 13
Ward, Dem. 13
Cole, Dem. 12
Meyer, Dem. 7*
Byron, Dem. 5*

MASSACHUSETTS

McCormack, Dem. 19
Casey, Dem. 17
Healey, Dem. 15
Flaherty, Dem. 15
Rogers, Rep. 8
Eliot, Dem. 7*
Bates, Rep. 7
Wigglesworth, Rep. ... 5
Gifford, Rep. 5
Holmes, Rep. 4
Treadway, Rep. 3
Clason, Rep. 2
Lane, Rep. 2*
Martin, Rep. 2
Tinkham, Rep. Zero

MICHIGAN

Lesinski, Dem. 17
Dingell, Dem. 16
Hook, Dem. 13
Tenerowicz, Dem. 12
Rabaut, Dem. 10
O'Brien, Dem. 4
Blackney, Rep. 1
Michener, Rep. 1
Bradley, Rep. Zero
Crawford, Rep. Zero
Dondero, Rep. Zero
Engel, Rep. Zero
Hoffman, Rep. Zero
Jonkman, Rep. Zero
Shafer, Rep. Zero
Woodruff, Rep. Zero
Wolcott, Rep. Zero

MINNESOTA

Buckler, F.-L. 8
Pittenger, Rep. 7
Maas, Rep. 3
Andresen, Rep. 1
Youngdahl, Rep. 1
Andersen, Rep. Zero

Gale, Rep. Zero*
Knutson, Rep. Zero
O'Hara, Rep. Zero

MISSISSIPPI

Colmer, Dem. 14
Ford, Dem. 13
Whittington, Dem. 13
McGehee, Dem. 12
Rankin, Dem. 12
Collins, Dem. 9
Whitten, Dem. 2*

MISSOURI

Zimmerman, Dem. 16
Williams, Dem. 15
Duncan, Dem. 15
Cochran, Dem. 14
Cannon, Dem. 13
Bell, Dem. 12
Romjue, Dem. 12
Nelson, Dem. 12
Sullivan, Dem. 8*
Shannon, Dem. 5
Ploeser, Rep. Zero*
Short, Rep. Zero
Bennett, Rep. Zero*

MONTANA

O'Connor, Dem. 8
Rankin, Rep. 1

NEBRASKA

McLaughlin, Dem. 11
Stefan, Rep. 2
Coffee, Dem. 1
Copeland, Rep. Zero*
Curtis, Rep. Zero

NEVADA

Scrugham, Dem. 17

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Stearns, Rep. 9
Jenks, Rep. 1

NEW JERSEY

Norton, Dem. 16
Hart, Dem. 15
Sutphin, Dem. 13
Wene, Dem. 8
Wolverton, Rep. 8
McLean, Rep. 7
Vreeland, Rep. 6
Kean, Rep. 6
Eaton, Rep. 5
Powers, Rep. 5
Thomas, Rep. 5
Canfield, Rep. 3*
Osmers, Rep. 3
Hartley, Rep. 2

NEW YORK

Fitzpatrick, Dem. 18
Byrne, Dem. 17
Delaney, Dem. 17
Mike Kennedy, Dem... 17
Keogh, Dem. 16
Cullen, Dem. 16
Dickstein, Dem. 16
Gavagan, Dem. 16
O'Toole, Dem. 16
Somers, Dem. 16
Bloom, Dem. 15
Buckley, Dem. 15
Marcantonio, Lab. 14
Celler, Dem. 14
Martin Kennedy, Dem.. 13
Pfeifer, Dem. 13
Merritt, Dem. 13
Barry, Dem. 11
Lynch, Dem. 10
Gamble, Rep. 10
O'Day, Dem. 9
O'Leary, Dem. 9
Cluett, Rep. 9
Heffernan, Dem. 8*
Wadsworth, Rep. 8
Beiter, Dem. 8
Capozzoli, Dem. 7*
Cole, Rep. 7
Hancock, Rep. 7
Kilburn, Rep. 7
Baldwin, Rep. 6*
L. Hall, Rep. 6
Klein, Dem. 5*
Andrews, Rep. 5
Taber, Rep. 5
Culkin, Rep. 4
Douglas, Rep. 4
O'Brien, Rep. 4
Crowther, Rep. 3
Fish, Rep. 3
E. Hall, Rep. 3
Pheiffer, Rep. 2*
Rockefeller, Rep. 2
Butler, Rep. 1*
Reed, Rep. Zero

NEW MEXICO

Anderson, Dem. 6*

NORTH CAROLINA

Weaver, Dem. 14
Burgin, Dem. 13
Doughton, Dem. 13
Durham, Dem. 13
Kerr, Dem. 13
Bulwinkle, Dem. 12
Cooley, Dem. 12
Barden, Dem. 11

Clark, Dem.	11
Bonner, Dem.	7
Folger, Dem.	6

NORTH DAKOTA

Burdick, Rep.	7
Robertson, Rep.	1*

OHIO

Kirwan, Dem.	18
Claypool, Dem.	15
Harter, Dem.	15
Crosser, Dem.	13
Hunter, Dem.	10
Thom, Dem.	8
Imhoff, Dem.	7
Davis, Dem.	6*
Holbrook, Dem.	6*
Secrest, Dem.	6
Young, Dem.	6
Sweeney, Dem.	4
Bender, Rep.	2
Baumhart, Rep.	1*
Bolton, Rep.	1
Brown, Rep.	1
Elston, Rep.	1
Hess, Rep.	1
Jenkins, Rep.	1
McGregor, Rep.	1
Clevenger, Rep.	Zero
Jones, Rep.	Zero
Smith, Rep.	Zero
Vorys, Rep.	Zero

OKLAHOMA

Monroney, Dem.	16
Rogers, Dem.	16
Cartwright, Dem.	14
Johnson, Dem.	14
Nichols, Dem.	12
Boren, Dem.	10
Disney, Dem.	9
Wickersham, Dem.	5*
Risley, Rep.	1*

OREGON

Pierce, Dem.	13
Mott, Rep.	5
Angell, Rep.	4

PENNSYLVANIA

Boland, Dem.	19
Meyers, Dem.	19
Eberharter, Dem.	18
McGranery, Dem.	17
Bradley, Dem.	16
Sacks, Dem.	16
Walter, Dem.	15
Flannery, Dem.	14
Snyder, Dem.	14
Faddis, Dem.	11

Moser, Dem.	9
Wright, Dem.	9*
Kelley, Dem.	8*
McArdle, Dem.	8
Haines, Dem.	7
Sheridan, Dem.	7
Smith, Dem.	7*
Scanlon, Dem.	6*
Weiss, Dem.	6*
Kunkel, Rep.	6
Fenton, Rep.	5
Gerlach, Rep.	4
Tibbott, Rep.	3
Van Zandt, Rep.	3
Ditter, Rep.	2
Simpson, Rep.	2
Graham, Rep.	1
Jarrett, Rep.	1
Kinzer, Rep.	1
Rodgers, Rep.	1
Scott, Rep.	1*
Wolfenden, Rep.	1
Rich, Rep.	Zero
Gilette, Rep.	Zero*

RHODE ISLAND

Forand, Dem.	7
Fogorty, Dem.	4*

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bryson, Dem.	16
Hare, Dem.	15
Fulmer, Dem.	14
McMillan, Dem.	14
Richards, Dem.	13
Rivers, Dem.	6*

SOUTH DAKOTA

Case, Rep.	4
Mundt, Rep.	3

TENNESSEE

Cooper, Dem.	15
Kefauver, Dem.	15
Courtney, Dem.	14
Gore, Dem.	12
Pearson, Dem.	12
Davis, Dem.	9
Priest, Dem.	8*
Reece, Rep.	2
Jennings, Rep.	1

TEXAS

Thomas, Dem.	18
Beckworth, Dem.	17
Patton, Dem.	16
Poage, Dem.	16
Mahon, Dem.	16
Luth. Johnson, Dem.	15
Lyn Johnson, Dem.	15
Patman, Dem.	15

South, Dem.	14
Gossett, Dem.	14
Thomason, Dem.	13
Lanham, Dem.	13
Kleberg, Dem.	12
West, Dem.	12
Kilday, Dem.	11
Dies, Dem.	10
Mansfield, Dem.	10
Summers, Dem.	10
Rayburn, Speaker	7
Russell, Dem.	6*
Worley, Dem.	5*

UTAH

Robinson, Dem.	15
Granger, Dem.	9*

VERMONT

Plumley, Rep.	9
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VIRGINIA

Flannagan, Dem.	18
Bland, Dem.	12
Burch, Dem.	12
Drewry, Dem.	12
Woodrum, Dem.	12
Robertson, Dem.	11
Satterfield, Dem.	11
Smith, Dem.	11
Harris, Dem.	4*

WASHINGTON

Leavy, Dem.	19
Smith, Dem.	16
Coffee, Dem.	14
Magnuson, Dem.	14
Hill, Dem.	12
Jackson, Dem.	7*

WEST VIRGINIA

Kee, Dem.	18
Edmiston, Dem.	15
Randolph, Dem.	15
Smith, Dem.	12
Johnson, Dem.	12
Ramsay, Dem.	7

WISCONSIN

Gehrman, Pro.	7
Hull, Pro.	7
Wasielowski, Dem.	6*
Johns, Rep.	2
Sauthoff, Pro.	2
Keefe, Rep.	1
Murray, Rep.	1
Smith, Rep.	1*
Thill, Rep.	1
Stevenson, Rep.	Zero*

WYOMING

McIntyre, Dem.	5*
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Here's Disciplinary Procedure

SOME of our members have asked for information relative to a local union or joint council being disciplined. The constitution clearly covers this question of local unions and joint councils. Article XVIII, Section 3, Page 56 of the constitution, which deals with trials, reads as follows:

"Whenever charges are preferred against a local union or against a joint council, such charges shall be filed in writing in duplicate with the secretary of the trial body, and shall be served personally or by registered mail on the secretary-treasurer of the local union or the joint council so charged. If the charges are against the local union, the trial shall be by the executive board of the joint council. If the charges are against a joint council, the trial shall be before the general executive board."

Also Section 3 (e), Page 57, reads as follows:

"Emergency powers provided for in Section 9, this article, shall apply with the same force and effect to local unions and joint councils."

Section 9 is headed:

"Emergency Power in General Presi-

dent to Conduct a Trial When Welfare of Organization Demands."

The constitution states clearly that the general president, when he deems it necessary, has the power to prefer charges against a local union or a joint council. These charges shall be tried before the general executive board or a committee delegated or set up by the general executive board.

All of those actions became necessary as a result of our experience in years past and in accordance with decisions and statements made by judges and courts throughout the nation where the local unions and International were involved.

On more than one occasion it was clearly stated by the courts that local unions must have supervision over their affairs by the International authorities, because it was found that local union officers had such influence over the members that they were continuously violating the law and in some instances cheating the membership, and that the local union itself, through neglect, ignorance or fear, failed to proceed against the officers.

Chicago Conference Successful

UNDER instructions from the general president, Tom Flynn had a very satisfactory conference with our organizers and those in charge of the over-the-road work recently in Chicago. The conference brought forth many explanations relative to slight violations of the over-the-road agreement by some of the employers.

Flynn explained to all those present in charge of this class of work in the Middle Western States what they should do. He made it very plain that

employers who refuse to carry out the award, relative to overtime or anything else, are not playing fairly with the government and that the workers cannot be blamed and will not be censured by the government if they stop work in order to make employers live up to this agreement, which is an award of a government tribunal.

At any rate, several representatives of the International Union were feeling much better at the end of the conference.

U. S. and British Labor Cooperate

DURING the last meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, appeared before the council with a proposition which was approved by the British trade union movement and by the Russian trade union movement, which in substance meant that the representatives of labor from England, Russia and the United States hold periodic conferences for the purpose of rendering aid to each other during the conflict now going on.

The executive council debated this question for several days and finally answered Sir Walter by stating that the executive council was willing to collaborate and cooperate with representatives of the British trade union movement, and also hold periodic conferences and exchange ideas and opinions, and render all possible help to each other as outlined by such conferences.

The British Trades Union Congress could then convey to the Russian labor representatives the opinions and declarations of the American and British trade unions. This was the first time that such an agreement ever was adopted.

The American Federation of Labor did not go all the way with the request of the British trade union representative but it went more than half the way. The reason for the American labor movement not going all the way was because it does not recognize the Russian trade union movement as a free labor movement. The only employer in Russia is the government, and the labor union officials are chosen by the government.

The American Federation of Labor pledges itself to do everything within its power to help Russia in its struggle to preserve its country against the attacks of cruel oppressors such as Hitler.

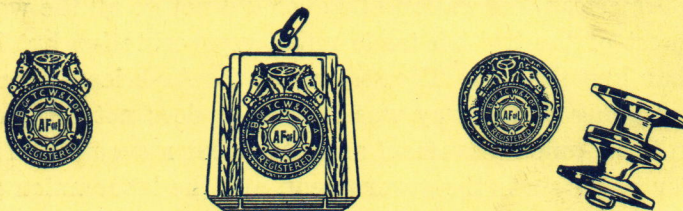
But the American labor movement cannot, at this time at least, see eye to eye with the Russian trade union movement insofar as their economic systems are concerned. At the next meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in August, the council may go into this subject more fully.

It is the opinion of many leaders of labor that the Communists of America are a serious menace to the Russian government in its death struggle against the Germans.



This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. They cost 25 cents each.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION



The Above Cuts Represent the
Button, Watch Fob and Cuff Buttons
 Sold by the General Office

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Gold Plated Buttons . .	\$.25 apiece
14-K Solid Gold Buttons	2.50 apiece
Cuff Buttons	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	1.50 apiece

All Members should have a copy of the International Constitution and Laws . . . Copies, 5 cents each
 Order through your Local

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary
 222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA